

NOTES ON NOCTUIDÆ WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME
NEW SPECIES (LEP.).BY WM. M. BARNES, M. D. AND A. W. LANDSEY, PH. D.,
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AGROTINÆ.

Prochloridea madonna n. sp.

Head and thorax clothed with a mixture of gray, whitish and mixed hairs and scales. Palpi dark gray outside, whitish within. Antennæ ciliate in the ♂. Abdomen shining grayish, touched with clay yellow.

Primaries with vestiture mixed black, whitish and gray scales in about equal parts, with two broad, light brown stripes radiating from base of cell toward apex and oval angle respectively. These stripes are sometimes scarcely visible, but are usually quite evident. T. a. line irregular, oblique, with a prominent tooth in costal region, one on cubital stem and one on anal vein; usually very vague but sometimes well marked; single, pale gray, marked on costa by one or two blackish dots. T. p. line also pale gray, preceded by a fine dark shade, outwardly curved around end of cell and rather even except on this bend, where it is finely dentate; near the inner margin it curves basad. Orbicular and reniform very vague, sometimes evident as dark central spots surrounded by pale margins. In the terminal space there is a variable number of short longitudinal black dashes between the veins. Fringes with alternating light and dark patches of a "pepper and salt" appearance similar to the primaries. Secondaries white with a slight sprinkling of dark scales in the outer third, usually localized on the veins, and a similar terminal line. Fringes white with a few dark scales. Female similar. Expanse 31 to 33 mm.

Holotype ♂, allotype, 13 paratypes ♂ and 3 paratypes ♀ from Olancho, Inyo Co., Cal., June 8-30, July, Aug., in coll. Barnes.

Madonna is smaller and more grayish than the three females in the type series of *modesta* B. & McD., and the median line of the secondaries is very rarely suggested. In spite of these differences we should not be surprised to find that it is only a race of the

older species. Unfortunately the lack of males of *modesta* prevents our checking their relationship by an examination of the genitalia.

Lygranthœcia meskeana and rufimedia Grt.

These species are treated as synonymous in Smith's "Synopsis of the North American Heliothinæ" (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. X, 235) and the latter is regarded as an aberration of the former by Hampson (Cat. Lep. Phal. B. M. IV, 65). We have recently had reason to consider these species, and find that the shades of the upper surface are so variable as to be confusing. On the lower surface, however, the pale areas are decidedly yellowish in *rufimedia*, but whitish in *Meskeana*. This difference appears to occur irrespective of sex or locality, and seems to be the most convenient criterion for the separation of the two.

HADENINÆ.

Lasionycta perplexa Sm.

This species is listed in the genus *Lasiestra* Hampson, which is characterized in the original description as having thoracic vestiture of rough hair. *Lasionycta* Auriv., on the other hand, is said to possess thoracic vestiture of hair and hair-like scales. The vestiture of *perplexa* is distinctly scaly and much less rough than in the other North American species which we retain in *Lasiestra*, and we therefore advocate its transfer to *Lasionycta*.

Nephelodes mendica n. sp.

Head and thorax with pinkish-brown vestiture, the hairs pale tipped. Abdomen more grayish with the usual clay-colored tinge.

Primaries similar, sprinkled with blackish scales along the veins. Median area filled with brown from radial stem to inner margin. T. A. line pale, oblique, vague. T. P. line sinuate, geminate, formed of a rather broad pale line preceded by a fine, dark shade, and very slightly crenulate. Orbicular and reniform variable in shade, in the holotype pale, with a few darker scales in the center. In one of the paratypes these spots are scarcely differentiated, except the outer part of the reniform, which is pale, and in the other they are concolorous, margined with darker scales. Median shade dark, vague. S. T. line faintly indicated by a contrasting dark shade, which is most noticeable in the costal region. Fringes

concolorous, with paler bases. One paratype is much paler and more evenly colored than the other specimens and has a series of terminal dark dashes. Secondaries white, veins darker: terminal area sparsely sprinkled with dark scales; fringes white. Expanse about 40 mm.

Three males from Eureka, Utah (Spalding): holotype Sept. 21, paratype Sept. 21, and paratype Aug. 24, in coll. Barnes.

This species appears to be most closely related to *pectinata*, and we place it at the head of the genus. The peculiar shade of brown, less smooth vestiture of primaries, and white secondaries, separate it readily from *pectinata*.

ACRONYCTINÆ.

Langona, gen. nov.

Proboscis aborted; palpi small, weak, slender, slightly drooping, not quite reaching front. Front smooth, without projection; eyes large, rounded. Antennæ of male bipectinate, the pectinations ciliate; of female lightly ciliated. Head and thorax clothed with scales with a few hairs intermixed, metathorax with a large tuft of spatulate scales. Pro- and mesothorax without tuft (?). Legs moderate; tibiæ without spines or claws. Abdomen without tufts. Primaries with costa long, nearly straight; apex rounded-acute, outer margin strongly oblique, bent at Cu , secondaries relatively small, apex broadly rounded; outer margin bent between Cu_1 and M_3 ; anal angle broadly rounded. Vein Cu_1 of primaries near end of cell; Cu_2 about $4/5$ from base; R_4 and R_5 stalked, anastomosing with R_3 , out of R_2 , to form areole. Cu_1 and M_3 of secondaries contiguous at base: M_2 obsolescent, from middle of discocellulars; M_1 and R_5 short-stalked.

Type: *Langona grisescens* n. sp.

Langona grisescens n. sp.

Head badly rubbed in type; apparently clothed with gray scales. Thorax badly rubbed in ♀, slightly so in ♂'s; vestiture of pale gray scales tipped with blackish, and with a few hair-like scales of the same color. Metathoracic tuft of whitish scales with the broad tips blackish, shining. Abdomen with pale brownish-gray vestiture. Primaries with gray scales tipped with blackish-brown and sprinkled with white scales in costal and apical half, giving the

wing a hoary gray appearance. Transverse lines blackish; basal line from costa to anal vein. T. a. line oblique, bent outward before anal vein in the δ , straight in the ♀ ; t. p. line bent outward below costa, where it is merged with a dark subapical shade, and more broadly in the median area, whence it curves inward to the inner margin, where it is followed by a small pale area. Subterminal area powdery gray; a fine, dark terminal line. Fringes concolorous. Reniform faintly indicated in all types and orbicular in δ 's pale, with a darker edge. Secondaries powdery brownish-gray, paler at base. Fringes paler. Under surface of primaries even gray-brown with the sub-apical shade set off by some white powdering. Secondaries paler than above; terminal area and a discal spot darker. Expanse 24-27 mm.

Holotype δ , Palmerlee, Ariz., allotype, S. W. Ariz., and paratype δ , Hereford, Ariz., in coll. Barnes.

The species looks not unlike an *Acopa*, but is quite distinct from that genus.

MOMINÆ.

Although no members of this sub-family have yet been reported from our limits, we think that it must be accorded a place in our lists for the reception of Grote's genus *Trichocosmia* and both of the included species, *inornata* Grt. and *drasteroides* Smith. In both of these species the eyes are sparsely hairy and vein M_2 of the secondaries is very evidently nearer to M_3 than to M_1 . They run to this subfamily in Hampson's key to the subfamilies of Noctuidæ (Cat. Lep. Phal. B. M. IV, 3 and 4).